The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,083.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per in., but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HEWETSON—November 16th, at Nandgaum, the wife of Barry D. Hewetson, Esq., C.E., G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

HUSSEY—November 20th, at the "Holm," Mazagon, the wife of Mr. W. H. Hussey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ISAACSON—EDWARD—October 26th, at Armenian Church, Busluire, Serjeant Isaacson, R.E., Inspector Persian Telegraph, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. C. Edwards, Esq., Assistant Political Resident Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WINTER—November 10th, at Hazarebugh, the wife of Captain Winter, of a son still-born.

MARRIAGE.

PIERCE—SMITHSON—November 10th, at St. Luke's Curch, Dinapore, by the Rev. C. Bell, Major Thomas Pierce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Fannie, third daughter of the late Richard Smithson, Esq., of Malton, Yorkshire.

DEATH.

CONNELL—November 13th, at Barampore, Lieutenant A. L. O'Connell, 2-29th Regiment, aged 22 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BUCHANAN—November 10th, at Bowenpilly, Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut. Colonel J. Buchanan, 4th Light Cavalry, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

Nov.		Dec.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	
„ Rutnagherry	25	„ Galle	
„ Vingorla	26	„ Tuticorin	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	30	„ Gopalpore	13
Dec.		Arrive CALCUTTA	14
„ Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

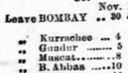
Up.	Nov.	Dec.	Down.	Dec.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	30	& 14	Leave BUSSORAH	18 &	1
„ Kurrachee	4	18	„ Fao	18	1
„ Gundur	5	19	„ Bushire	20	3
„ Muscat	8	22	„ Bunder Abbas	22	5
„ B. Abbas	10	24	„ B. Abbas	24	7
„ Linga	11	25	„ Muscat	26	9
„ Bushire	14	28	„ Gundur	28	11
„ Fao	15	29	„ Kurrachee	30	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	16	30	Arrive BOMBAY		16

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 500 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

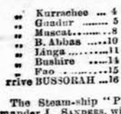


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAHRATTA," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhuramtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

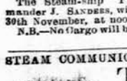
The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz.:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

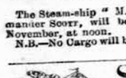
For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR CALCUTTA.

WITH quick despatch, the fast sailing Ship "Solway," Captain J. W. Richards, has room for a limited quantity of light freight. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Talisman," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Talisman."

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship Doxford," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed b the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Doxford."

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Hakon Jarl," from Gottenburg, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned All freights to be paid to the undersigned at No. 9 Hummum Street.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE, Dubash,
Agent of the Barque "Hakon Jarl."

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Windsor Castle," Douglas, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expence and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmah," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter-signature, and to pay their Freight to us and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Pearse will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck,

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain rse, Ship "Birmah."

WANTED.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negrepontes. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed on and from the 30th instant until further notice, in order that an early distribution may be made to those Shareholders who are on the Register on that date.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

6, Rampart Row, 20th November 1868.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and the Estate of Govind Hurry Walekur and others, lately trading as Tookersey Vussonjee.

The 3rd half-yearly Account of the liquidation of the above Estate has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

W. ADAMS,
Managing Trustee.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 10th December, for Blocks of Stone for the construction of the Light-house on the South-West Prongs.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, in Bombay, on the 23rd day of December next, at (12) twelve o'clock noon, for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been concluded.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
For self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

SELECT BATCH OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the second batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th Nov. 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to one o'clock P.M., on Friday the 27th instant, for the purchase of the undermentioned articles, viz.:—

Shoree Ajwan	5,804	Pounds.
Ajmoodee Ajwan	18,762	do.
Shoupee	21,967	do.
Kootkee	6,748	do.
Bhung	5,308	do.
Butch	6,268	do.
Coriander Seeds	23,940	do.

Tenderers can offer for a portion or for the whole of the quantity above shown.

Terms—Cash. Articles to be removed as soon as the Tenders are accepted.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office,
20th November 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A good String Band, consisting of 4 up to 35 Musicians, can be engaged for Balls, Quadrille Parties, Dinner Parties, Soirees, Picnics, Theatricals, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to HERR SCHMUCK, Director Philharmonic Society, No. 1, Parell Road, Byculla.

TUITION.—Herr Schmuck is prepared to give Lessions on the Piano, Violin, and some other Musical Instruments; also instruction in the science of Harmony.

NEW MUSIC.—Herr Schmuck's own compositions, arranged for the Piano, are sold by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COAL TAR.—The Bombay Gas Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the Tar that will be produced at the Gas Works during the ensuing year ending 31st December 1869.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tenders for Tar" to be sent to the Company's Offices on or before 30th instant.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An Interim Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 25th Instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accomodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening	Rs.	5.
Do. without Seat	„	3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay,

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER,

13, Meadow Street, Bombay,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.

HOSIERY—Expressly for India.

HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.

HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.

HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.

UNDERVESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.

UNDERVESTS—Finest Merino.

UNDERVESTS—Real India Gauze.

TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.

TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.

TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.

TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.

TWEEDS—For the Hills.

TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.

TWEEDS—Thick for the Home side.

TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.

TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.

TROUSERS—From Rs. 7.

COATINGS—Fine West of England.

COATINGS—Silk and Wool.

COATINGS—In all Substances.

OFFICE COATS—Rs. 5.

CORDS—Bedford for Riding.

CORDS—White Cotton for Riding.

CORDS—Drab Cotton for Riding.

FLANNELS—All Fine Wool.

FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.

FLANNELS—For Shirts.

FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.

CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits.

MOLESKIN—For Shooting.

SCARVES—Real Lyon's Silk.

SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.

SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot.

WEDDING SCARVES—Rs. 2.

HATS—Drab Felt.

HATS—Black Felt.

HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.

PUGREES—All fine Silk.

PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

RECEIVED a New Stock of English Harness, Silver Mounted. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA OR MINIATURE HARMONIUM, with two foot blowers. Complete in case. Rs. 200.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

CLARET.

MR. J. NEUBERG, having made special arrangements with Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, the well-known Wine Merchant in Bordeaux, for the selection of Wines, offers the undermentioned description of Claret, just landed ex "Marie Laure."

Mr. N. is confident that purchasers will find these Wines of first quality and most reasonably priced.

MEDOC VIEUX	at Rs.	12 per dozen.
PAUILLAC	at „	14 per „
MARGEAUX	at „	17 per „

Purchasers of large quantities are allowed 10 per cent. discount. Various other kinds of French Wines are expected per "Canton" and "La Ferdinand Meric."

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

BY Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux, imported by Mr. J. Neuberg.

This Cognac can be highly recommended for its quality and cheapness.

First quality at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash.
Second „ „ 20 „ „

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, confidently recommends his Port Wine to every one who desires to have the benefit of a genuine Wine at a reasonable cost. Being imported direct under a special arrangement, Mr. J. Neuberg is enabled to guarantee its purity and strength.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s own Brand, in Black Seal. Rs. 24 per dozen, less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF CHEROOTS.

Manufactured expressly for
Mr. J. NEUBERG.

Trichinopoly Cheroots	No.	1
Do. do.	„	2
Do. do.	„	3

These Cheroots are made of a superior kind of Tobacco under the superintendence of specially appointed Agents. A liberal Discount will be allowed to purchasers of large quantities.

J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

Havanna Shaped, in boxes of	250
Long Common	250
Indiana	250

made under the superintendence of
Alcide John Pochont,
The Principal Supplier at Pondicherry.
J. NEUBERG.

BABINGTON LUNKA CHEROOTS.

Burmah Do. do.

The best Coconada manufacture.

J. NEUBERG.

HAVANNA CIGARS AT greatly reduced Price.

J. NEUBERG.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	„ 15	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	„ 22	„

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36		Rs. 19	8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	„ 32		„ 17	8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 32		„	
„ „ Braunberger,	„ 25		„	
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42		„	
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34		„	
„ „ Rudesheimer,	„ 26		„	
„ „ Hocheimer,	„ 23		„	

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	0
do „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15	8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	8

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozens at one time for re-sale, can learn terms or application at our Offices in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business, we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 23rd November, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.

To elect Directors for the ensuing year.

To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix to their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the accommodation of Offices of Public Works Officers at Bombay, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 25th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

मुंबइ रायल रपनिंगि घड वीविंगि कपंनी

(लीमिटिड-)

મુંબઇ રાએલ ઇશપીનીંગ વીવીંગ કુંપની,

(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company for transacting the following business:—

To consider and decide upon certain important questions raised by the Company's Solicitors in respect of the Resolution to lease the Company's Property to Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., as passed in the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 8th October last; and also upon the conduct of the affairs of the Company in general.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th November 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Thursday next, the 26th instant, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Bangalore to Calcutta of about one hundred Tons of Aumnivi Coir Yarn, be the same more or less, now ready for shipment at the former Port.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240), and the time when the Vessel will be ready at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in Bundles, which must be preserved entire and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel or authorized Agents for the Owner at Mangalore will be required to see the Coir weighed and the Bundles counted, and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other documents connected with the lading of the article as the Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the rejecting of any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th November 1868.

NOTICE.—GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BENJAMIN AUCHMUTY, K.C.B., deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, late of No. 8, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and a General in Her Maj

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee New	230 to 232
Akote New	230 to 232
Broach	228 to 230
Dhollera	242 to 244
Bhownagur	242 to 244
Veeravul	215 to 225
Vingoria	270 to 272
Dharwar Sawginned	240 to 242
Khandeish	225 to 227
Barsee	225 to 227

Ready sales on 20th Nov. 270 Candies. Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Clarke, Captain, 8th Madras Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Warden, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Hare, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Wood, Captain, 28th Regiment M. N. I., on furlough, to England.
Fraser, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England.
Hoyle, Lieutenant, 2nd Beloochi Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Keir, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Mason, Colonel, Bombay Army, on leave, to England.
Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Haliday, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, to Aden.
Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Tytler, Major, 4th Goorkha Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Mocatta, Major, Commandant 3rd Sicki Infantry, on furlough, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Gazette of India, November 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for a period of two years from the afternoon of the 24th September last, when he embarked for Europe. Subsidiary leave for thirteen days has also been granted to Mr. Cordery with effect from the 14th of September last.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 1st of July last, granted by the Secretary of State for India to Mr. C. E. Bernard, of the Bengal Civil Service, is converted into a furlough under the existing rules, terminable on the 31st of January 1869.

Mr. H. Hudson, Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, is to act as Registrar General of Assurance in Mysore and Coorg, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. William Lambe, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. Edward Rose, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on the 7th instant.

Doctor J. Anderson resumed charge of the office of Curator of the Indian Museum from Doctor F. Stoliczka and Mr. V. Ball, on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

Captain J. L. Loch, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section I. of Act XV. of 1862.

Lieutenant G. M. Bradshaw, Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, Chanda, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge.

The services of Major J. T. Watson, District Superintendent of Police, Saharunpore, are placed, at his own request, at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, obtained preparatory leave from the forenoon of the 9th September last to enable him to apply for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R. L. Price, Royal Artillery, is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant in the Revenue Survey Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Gordon Sullivan Forbes, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations only.

The Reverend B. Morrell, M A, Chaplain of [illegible] Allahabad, is appointed to be Chaplain of the Lucknow Cantonment, vice the Reverend A. L. Mitchell, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Notification No. 213 dated 23rd ultimo, by which six months leave on private affairs was granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Blair, 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, refers to leave within the limits of India only.

In consequence of the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel H. Fenwick, the following arrangements in the Bhopal Battalion are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as a temporary measure:—

Major R. C. Cross, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieutenant G. R. Peart, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, conducted the duties of 2nd Assistant in addition to those of his own office from the 14th September to the 11th October 1868, inclusive.

Major C. James, Commanding the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 1st instant.

Mr. T. Blissett, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade Telegraph Department, officiated as Superintendent of the 3rd, Grade from the 14th December 1866 to the 10th March 1868, vice Mr Cappel, on sick leave, and from 11th March to 8th May 1868, during the period that Mr. Cappel was on special duty. Mr. Blissett is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the 3rd Grade Telegraph Department, vice Mr. Teale, promoted, with effect from the 9th May 1868.

Mr. W. H. St. Albin, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Ceylon, availed himself on the 11th August last of the sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 1351 of the 12th idem.

Mr. J. H. Campbell, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days from the 28th September last.

Mr. Walter J. Brown, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Hawkins, Officiating Compiler of Post Office Accounts, is appointed to act as personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Bruce, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Arthur Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Bemphe Henry Baugh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 1 year, 1 month and 22 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edward Henry Cassan Simpson of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant David Adamson, the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Edward George Newnham, of the General List Infantry, 1st Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Creak, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel L. R. Christopher, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having reported his return from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissary General from 28th October 1868—the junior officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service (Date of arrival at Fort William, 27th Oct. 1868.) Mr. Henry Whitwell, Mr. Benjamin Evers, Mr. James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M. D., Mr. William Harvey, Mr. Alexander Gibb Grant, M. B., Mr. Warwick Jackson, Mr. George Gilbert MacLaren, M. B., Mr. Joseph Johnstone Montesith, M. D, Mr. Richard Howell Stevens M. B.,

Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissary General, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Army Commissariat Department with effect from the 16th October 1868, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Lieutenant N. F. Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class (and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 28th August 1868, vice Major A. W. Bolton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, deceased.

(The following are from 15th October 1868, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Deputy Commissary General, resigned.)

Lieutenant Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (and Officiating Deputy Commissary General), to be Deputy Commissary General.

Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Dickens, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (and Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Brander, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (and acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class) to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major A. MacKenzie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major H. R. Wroughton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class (and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class) to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonels in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of Clause 2 of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel Dillon Gustavus Pollard, Madras Staff Corps, 12th June 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Greetham Kempster, Madras Staff Corps 5th October 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robert Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, 5th October 1868.

The promotion of these Officers, published in Government General Order No. 597 and No. 788 of 1861, is cancelled.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 176 of the 27th October 1868.—Confirming as a temporary measure, the Regimental Order issued to the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 12th October 1868, directing Captain H. U Onslow, Adjutant, to act as 2nd in Command, Lieutenant R. Utley, Squadron Subaltern, to act in addition as Adjutant, vice Major Bowker, appointed to the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 177 of the 29th October 1868.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated 17th October 1868, directing Lieutenant H. deP. Rennick Wing Subaltern, to officiate in addition as Adjutant.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Ordnance Commissariat Department. Lieutenant C. C. Dyes of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant John Hill, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Surveyor, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on medical certificate, for 1 years, under the Regulations of 1864.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd, 11-25 A.M.—Communication good between Bushire and Fao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 16th, via Russia 18th November.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 14th and 17th November.

From United Kingdom, via Russia 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th November.

From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th and 16th November.

From Alexandria, 21st November.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd November were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 17	0 1
„ Calcutta	12 23	2 5
„ Madras	5 15	5 9

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Travancore," (1,900 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 27th November, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th November 1868.

BOARD and LODGING may be had by one or two Gentlemen with a respectable Family in one of the healthiest and pleasantest situations in the Fort, and on moderate terms. Address "R. G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ESTATE OF PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.—Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors on the above Estate will be held on Monday, the Seventh day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Mr. G. R. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to consider the desirability of the execution of a supplemental Deed of Trust to enable the Trustees to wind up the Estate and distribute the Assets forthwith. G. R. WILSON.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Salsette" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

s. s. "Illyrian," from Liverpool..... 11th Oct. (remainder of Cargo.)
„ "Italian," from Liverpool ..... 18th Oct. (part Cargo.)
„ "Ripon," from Southampton ..... 24th Oct.
„ "Nyanza," from Marseilles ..... 1st Nov.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Loochoo," Beal, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Beal will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for constructing a new Cook-house for the Sanatarium Hospital at Colaba will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Esplanade Pendals, until 1 P. M., on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

All particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R. E., Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Public Works Department, Office of the Executive Engineer, Colaba, Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for certain additions and alterations to a building known as the "Morley Hall" at Colaba, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in Fort, until 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 10th December 1868.

All particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R. E., Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Public Works Department, Office of the Executive Engineer, Colaba, Bombay, 20th Nov. 1868.

NOTICE to Proprietors and Occupiers of House Property in Bombay.—The Bombay Gas Company (Limited) are prepared to introduce Gas into Houses and Bungalows and supply Customers with Chandeliers and any other Fittings they may require at a moderate Rental. The Company are also prepared to make this connection to House Proprietors,—that in the event of their Houses coming to be occupied after having been fitted up with Chandeliers, &c, they will not charge the Rental as long as the Houses remain unlet and the Fittings unused.

Particulars may be had on application at the Offices of the Company, 1 Church Lane, Fort.

THOS. PROUD, Resident Engineer and Manager.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—

SCOTCH DINNER.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. .....Chairman.
W. Wedderburn, Esq. .....Croupier.

STEWARDS.

M. Balfour, Esq. — Capt. Ronald Campbell.
Hon. A. Brown, — Andrew Hay, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell. — E. Tyrrel Leith, Esq.
Hamilton Dunlop, Esq.,—Honorary Secretary.

The Dinner will be given at Framjee Hall.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street, before Thursday next, the 26th instant, when the list will be closed. Tickets Rs. 20 each.

KHANDALLAH.—There will be shortly submitted to sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, valuable property at Khandallah, consisting of three substantial and well-built Houses (furnished), with ample Servants' and Stable accommodation.

The grounds comprise about 80 acres of land, delightfully situate in the most picturesque part of Western India, and commanding grand and extensive views of the Khandallah Ghauts and the mountainous country around.

One of the Houses is upper-storied and was lately erected at great cost.

In former days a portion of the premises belonged to the late Sir Herbert Compton, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, and afterwards the whole of the property was in the possession of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.

For particulars of sale and leave to view the premises apply to Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor, at his Office in Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

21st November 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S GEAR, SAVED FROM THE LATE SHIP "MANDALAY."—To-morrow, Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Captain Fower, on account of the concerned, the following Ship's Gear, consisting of Sails, lower and upper, fore and maintop gallant, foretop and maintop, lower and upper top sail, mizentop gallant, maintop mast, stay sail, inner and outer gibs, maintop mast, gallant and stay sail, mizentop gallant, mizentop mast, gallant and stay sail, fore royal and fore top, foremain and mizen and other sails, ropes, chains, towing hawsers, blocks, &c.

The above is now on view.

Terms—Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away immediately. BENNETT & Co.

SALE POSTPONED TO TUESDAY THE 24TH INST.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited) in Girgaum.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Tuesday the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., the property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited), with the Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Plant, &c., situate, lying, or being at Gaumdavey Road in Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 11,315 square yards, more or less, bounded on or towards the east by the said Gaumdavey Road, on or towards the west by the Oart of Ramchunder Keroba, on or towards the north by the Oart of Venayeck Purushram Bawoolker, and on or towards the south by the Oarts of Wishwanath Atmaram and Krishnajee Bhewjee.

N.B.—For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the lease, and inventory of the property, apply to the undersigned. CRAWFORD & Co.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH NOVEMBER.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MADAME LOUISE.

Under the Patronage of the LADIES OF BOMBAY.

GRAND GIFT NIGHT.

Madame Louise will on this occasion present a magnificent 18-carat

GOLD LEVER HUNTING WATCH,

With a guarantee in the following manner:—Each person visiting the Circus will be presented with a number, the duplicate of which will be placed in a box; the first number drawn from the box the party holding the corresponding number will be entitled to the Watch.

The Gold Watch has been purchased from the oldest established Watchmaking firm in Bombay, Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., and is valued at One Hundred and Seventy-five Rupees, and is on exhibition at Messrs. Thornhill's Shop, Meadow Street, Fort.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED NEGRO DELINEATOR,

MR. E. H. HARVEY,

Who will appear in one of his favourite Plantation Songs and Dances.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN TREAT.

Reproduction of

TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK,

In which will be introduced that highly trained Mare, BLACK BESS.

NEW AND DARING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP, NEW SCENES IN THE ARENA, NEW JOKES, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THIS IS A LEGITIMATE GIFT NIGHT, AND NO DECEPTION.

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at nine o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class „ 3 | Fourth Class „ 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus, at Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., and at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE DIVAN.

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

COMPLIMENTRY BENEFIT TO MR. F. H. POLLOCK.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Planque, Vinay, & Co., of Havre, in connection with Messrs. Bordier, Fabris, & Co., of London, have opened a Branch of their Firm at Bombay.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

WANTED, by the Bombay Education Society for the Boys' School, Byculla, a Third Master. High Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Furnished Quarters, Firewood, and Lights are provided free. Copies of Testimonials and full particulars as to previous engagements, salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on Monday, the 30th November 1868, to transact the following business:—

1.—To reconsider the subject of insuring the Company's property.
2.—To consider the best way of investing the amount realized by sale of forfeited Shares.

By order of the Directors, JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of Govind Girdhur.

UPON reading the Petition and Affidavit of the abovenamed Trader, hereunto annexed and marked A and C, and the Office Copy of the Trustee's Certificate, also hereto annexed and marked B, and on hearing Mr. Manisty, Solicitor for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the Provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on Monday the 7th day of December next, in my Chambers, at 11.30 A.M.; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 21st day of November 1868. C. SARGENT.

H. MANISTY, Solicitor for Govind Girdhur.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1862, and of the Tyabjee Cotton Press Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition, for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the District Court of Kurrachee, was on the 17th day of November 1868 presented to the said Court by Shoojaoodeen Tyabjee and Shumsoodeen Tyabjee, Merchants, carrying on business at Kurrachee, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the District Court of Kurrachee on the 22nd day of December 1868, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

A. D. HUSSUNALLY, Pleader for the Petitioners.

Kurrachee, 18th November 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.

Humber's Complete Treatise on Iron Bridges, 2 Vols. 4to. Half morocco	85	0
Haskoll's Examples of Bridges and Viaducts, with 550 Estimates, 4to. Half morocco	59	8
Baker's Diagrams of Weight of Iron Girders	2	4
Simms on Levelling	6	8
Simms' Practical Tunnelling	12	8
Merrett's Land Engineering Surveying	9	8
Barlawton the Strength of Material	13	8
Blenkarn's Architectural and Engineering Specifications	13	8
Macneill's Earthwork Tables	24	8
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Fergusson's History of Architecture, 3 Vols	80	0
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Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture	3	12
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Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology	18	0
Neville's Practical Hydraulics	12	0
Downing's ditto	4	0
Hughes' Waterworks for Cities and Towns	2	4
Rankine's Civil Engineering	12	0
——Applied Mechanics	9	8
——Useful Rules and Tables	6	12
——Steam Engine	9	8
Bourne's Hand Book of the Steam Engine	6	0
Tredgold's Elementary Principles of Carpentry	26	4
Hagger's Builder's Practical Director	40	0
Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers, 3 Vols	24	0
——on Iron Manufacture	6	12
——Researches on Iron as applied to Building Purposes	13	0
Truran on Iron Manufacture	22	0
Bauerman on the Metallurgy of Iron	12	0
Box on Heat as applied to the Useful Arts, for the use of Engineers and Architects	6	8
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Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ	3	8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book	3	12
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering	5	12
Tate's Mechanical Philosophy	8	0
Neath's Mechanics and Hydrostatics	3	0
Templeton's Engineer's Common Place Book	3	12
Jonaldson's General Text Book for Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Land Agents, &c	21	0
Grandy's Timber Merchants and Builder's Standard Guide	4	4
Weale's Dictionary of Terms in Art	3	0
Law's Civil Engineering	3	0
Baker's Land Surveying	1	8

Weale's Series, almost all the numbers—A list can be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 20	Penang (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Nov. 5.
21	Salsette (s)	Parish	Suez, Nov. 8.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Nov. 20.
	Western Belle	Montgomery	Calcutta, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 21	Ferndale	Frazer	Colombo.
	London	Young	Rangoon.
	Egeria	Burns	Liverpool.
	Cadur Bux	Nicola	Aleppy.
	Golconda (s)	Black	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Duke of Newcastle, Archy, to Batavia.
Ship City of Agra, Brooks, to Liverpool.
Ship Monarchy, Day, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship Oriental, to Liverpool.
Steamer Travancore, to China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14	J. P. Whitney	Bicknell	Bombay, Sept. 27.
	Gainsborough	Charlton	Newcastle
	Onida (s)	Woodcock	Suez, Oct. 8.
15	Marlborough	King	July 14.
	Melbourne	Russel	Liverpool, July 26.
	Rising Sun	Wilson	Moulmein Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16	Evangeline	——
	Knight Commander	——

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 21st, 7-30 P.M.—Mail steamer "Surat" sailed for Calcutta.

GWADUR, 22nd, 8 A.M.—Mail steamer "Euphrates" arrived from Kurrachee and left for Muscat during night.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868.

WE need do no more than call attention to the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of Municipal Taxation. It is a complete justification of the course which we have pursued, and must put a final stop to the retrograde system revived in this island by a retrograde party. The Resolution condemns that party decisively, and so far secures Bombay from the attack insidiously made upon its welfare.

FEW rising statesmen of this time have attained a place in the front more rapidly than Lord Salisbury. Not many years ago he was chiefly known as a petulant debater in the House of Commons, now he ranks not only with the *élite* of the House of Lords, but with the half score men most influential in controlling opinion and guiding legislation. During his career at Oxford he was a flippant and conceited speaker at the Union, and he carried the same characteristics into Parliament. A younger son, while his father, the Marquis of Salisbury, did little either to promote his prospects or endow him with means consistent with his station, his relative, the Marquis of Exeter, seated Lord Robert Cecil for the borough of Stamford. So meanly did the late Lord Salisbury behave that Lord Robert accepted a fellowship of All Souls' College, which he forfeited on his marriage. Illiberally treated by his father, the young man was driven to eke out a scanty allowance by earning his bread with his pen; and thus he was in the happy position of sharing all the advantages of a high social status, and at the same time the blessings which adversity confers upon men of sterling worth. The cultivation of his intellect became a necessity, for it was his estate and source of subsistence, and the trials to which he was subjected served as a discipline imparting moral strength. Inclined to the hard narrow views of the old Tory school, contact with realities more stubborn gradually enlarged and purified his political opinions and convinced him that a practical statesman must not resist the growth of his mind, and must find some common ground between himself and the community through which he has to work. One evening in the House of Commons he began a speech as Lord Robert Cecil and ended it as Lord Cranborne. Death had carried off a weakly elder brother, and the house of Cecil was again represented by a statesman. From this moment and still more since the period when he held office a marked change has come over him. His views are broader, his opinions less bigotted, even his language and style of speaking, though still trenchant and frank, are more deliberate, earnest and sedate. Always sincere, the responsibilities of power, followed as they were by the startling and immoral sessions of 1867–8, gave additional gravity, purpose, we might almost say fervour, to one who, during his earlier days, seemed without the grand force of a disciplined enthusiasm. Now, every one, friends and enemies, allies and opponents, recognize in Lord Salisbury, not only a great capacity for work, not only a clear brain, not only ability to rule men and things, but breadth of survey, keenness of insight, and a grave conscientiousness of purpose, which springs from a sense of responsibility and a sense of duty. We do not share the political convictions of Lord Salisbury, but we are proud to recognize in him an able, fearless, and honest opponent of a type sadly wanting on both sides of the House during these later years. It is a bitter condemnation of the shameful course pursued and permitted for the last three years that a man like Lord Salisbury should have been driven, by what he obligingly calls "the accident of politics," to stand aside from the contests of the day.

It is some consolation that India may reap the advantage of the series of disgraceful manœuvres which have temporarily displaced an honest man. In his exile from the conflicts of party Lord Salisbury turns towards India, and laments that her welfare attracts so little attention from the candidates for power. Lancashire, however, is the bright exception, and if the forecast which confers on Lancashire the sway of the empire, be justified, and if the true interests of India are best understood in those regions, then the lamentation loses its sting. India is a public theme in Manchester, because there are direct relations between the two, and because Lancashire has never made India subservient to party interests. The bulk of England knows nothing of India except as a country where there was a dreadful military mutiny, and where so many English soldiers go to die. That may be a reproach to nine-tenths of the United Kingdom, or it may not. Those who are directly interested in Indian affairs find it hard to understand, and still harder to direct them, and it is utterly impossible that the majority of Britons can form any opinions on the subject worth a groat. If the constituencies ever import Indian questions into their political contests, depend upon it that the day will not be distant when those questions are made the counters of party. Lord Salisbury, with his views, cannot desire to see Indian politics contested at the hustings of Great Britain; and we accept the regret he expressed at their absence from election addresses as the preface to a compliment intended to please the good people of Lancashire. Upon the main subjects lightly touched on by the speaker we are not disposed to differ from him. The opinion in favour of a gold currency is fast ripening, and will probably be realized in action sooner than some believe. But it may be doubted whether this is one of those changes which it is expedient to force upon a people, and whether a fit opportunity, the wise and adroit choice of an occasion, is not half the battle. Fortunately it is not a matter of right or wrong, but one of simple expediency, and, when tried, will succeed or fail according to the insight which governs the adoption of means and the choice of the moment. In his remarks on cotton cultivation, and especially the remark that it is a question of quality rather than quantity, a genuine *aperçu*, we entirely concur; for good sound clean cotton will always command a market, whereas inferior products will be certainly subjected to a keen competition and obtain only low prices if they are not driven out of the market. No doubt also the question of cotton and commerce is a question of conveyance—indeed, other things being equal, the nation with the best communications will have the largest local and general trade. But if railways are to be constructed and canals dug that are not to "pay," in the ordinary sense, then clearly they must be made by the Government upon some plan least trying to the revenue and least onerous on the future. A reckless policy of borrowing, suggested in some quarters, is the continuation of the gambling spirit which poisoned legitimate and solid enterprise in Bombay during a recent and painful period. What is wanted is a sound policy, which, though less showy than South Sea Bubbles and Mississippi schemes, will yield enduring fruits. Let us have railway extension, road-making, irrigation by all means, but do not let us be seduced by headlong and sanguine projectors from the path of common sense utility. The immediate end must be governed by the clearly available means, or we shall be like the man who began to build without counting the cost, and instead of lasting works, we shall strew the land with ruins wasting under sun and rain. But whatever policy may be adopted in regard to the promotion of reproductive public works, it is indubitable that "the great means to unite England and India, is to push to the uttermost the commercial relations between them." We are ashamed to bring even near the discussion of so large a question the painful attempts made in our own community to frustrate the life-giving policy so forcibly expressed by Lord Salisbury. But considering the ardour and unscrupulousness with which the attempt is made, and the difficulty with which measures, hostile to Indian and imperial interests are resisted, we feel bound to draw attention to the Manchester demonstration in the hope that some who aspire to be statesmen will abandon their retrograde opinions. The true policy, as we have always urged, is to push trade, to invite it, to facilitate it, and not to fetter it, treat it as an invader, as an alien, making it pay tolls and fines for the privilege of transit; and such measures are absolutely impertinent and inadmissible when they are proposed solely for the purpose of filling a local exchequer. We have no doubt that Lord Salisbury's views on self-government, expressed with so much emphasis, will provoke heated opposition. But we do not hesitate to say they are very weighty opinions, and that it is most questionable whether what is called self-government, though it may gratify vanity and make things temporarily pleasant, is not an insidious and fat

and aggressive disposition, of discoursing with calm philosophy on education and other kindred topics which are removed from the sphere of ordinary political controversy. Indian affairs, therefore, attract a good deal more of the noble Lord's attention than ex-Secretaries of State for India in general give to them; and his speech at Manchester, in reply to the complimentary address of the Cotton Supply Association, shows that Lord Salisbury has this advantage over most English speakers on Indian questions, that he does not deal in mere wordy platitudes, but has a very distinct and emphatic Indian policy. With characteristic candour and honesty he told the Manchester people that the talk of preparing the natives of India for independence is all nonsense—an opinion which most men who think at all about the matter really hold, but very few have the courage to avow. But he is prepared, nevertheless, to effect any radical changes in the present system of government, for the purpose of improving Indian administration, and allowing reforms to be carried out without the delays that now drive to distraction the advocates of any kind of improvement. The Council of India is the special object of his aversion. While speaking in the highest terms of praise of the merits of individual councillors—their industry, ability, and knowledge—he still lets it be clearly understood that he considers the whole Council to be a very obstructive body of skilled and prejudiced officials; and he recommends that its constitution should be improved by the addition to it of some members possessing mercantile experience, and by the withdrawal of the absolute power it now enjoys of vetoing such increased expenditure as may be needed to remove impediments to the progress of India. The press, whether Tory or Liberal, unanimously applauds these sentiments; and it is a curious proof of the exceptional popularity of Lord Salisbury, that when he now endorses the suggestion (which, when it was originally made by Mr. Disraeli, was received with shouts of laughter) to create two or three mercantile members of Council, it is everywhere welcomed with a kind of enthusiasm. Yet there is this obvious and dangerous defect in the proposal, that Lord Salisbury assumes the commercial interests of India and Manchester must always be identical. He does not wish to bring mercantile representatives from India to sit in the Council; he would choose them out of Lancashire, in order that the Council might be stimulated to pay more attention to the great work of improving the supply of Indian cotton. Now, any one who has watched the conduct of the new school of Indian officials during the last eight or ten years must be well aware that they do not err through neglect of the wishes and interests of Manchester. Perhaps, if the ryot who has been exposed for years to the ceaseless importunities of Government servants, ambitious to win themselves a name in Manchester by encouraging the growth of good cotton, could speak his mind freely, he would say he did not think it could be for his interest, the prices of all kinds of grain being already so high, to go on growing an article whose market value is in these days especially liable to the most violent fluctuations, and for the precarious chance of a large profit on cotton reducing himself and his family to the necessity of importing food for their consumption at a very heavy cost. And, if there is this possible objection to the earnest labours of so many Commissioners and Collectors to make the ryot look upon the production of long-stapled cotton as the sole business for which he had been brought into the world, the objections to such repressive measures as the Cotton Frauds' Act are far stronger. Lord Salisbury says the interference of Government to prevent the traders of India from exporting adulterated cotton is not a violation of the principles of free trade. But, setting aside the question of free trade, might not the Indian cotton dealer fairly ask that there should not be one measure of right and wrong for the trader in raw cotton and quite another for the trader in manufactured cotton goods? There are complaints enough, from time to time, of the disgraceful adulteration of goods sent to India from Manchester; yet what would Manchester say if Government inspectors were appointed to examine and mark the goods made at each mill, after the fashion of the cotton inspectors, whose business it is to watch the presses in Bombay? Any unprejudiced person, too, will admit, that, if there had been no Cotton Frauds' Act, the improvement of communications and the introduction of the system of ginning and pressing cotton up-country would alone suffice to account for the improvement that has been effected in the general condition of Indian cotton shipped to Liverpool.

The Bombay Bank Commission will, as I stated in my last letter, meet on Monday; but this is possible there may be an adjournment till Thursday, as the papers and records of proceedings sent from Bombay have not come to hand yet. But you will be glad to hear that, in any case, Mr. Blair will be the first witness examined; and it is expected that his examination, and that of Mr. Birch (who is next on the list), will take up the whole week, if the Commissioners should be able to sit for four or five days of the week. Mr. Blair is now in town, and it turns out that the accounts of his wretched state of health were much exaggerated. Mr. Hannay, however, is now reported to be ill of heart disease and unable to walk upstairs from one floor to another; so that, unless the Commissioners go down to Scotland to examine him, they will probably have to do without his evidence. Mr. Tracey has written to the Secretary to the Commission regretting his "inability" to appear as a witness; and it is believed that he has gone to Japan. Strange to say, it is not at present the intention of the Commissioners to call Mr. Walter Cassels, the gentleman who was chiefly responsible for the doubling of the Bank's capital, and whose name has been otherwise frequently mentioned by witnesses examined in Bombay. But probably Mr. Cassels will himself come forward to give evidence without invitation. Mr. F. L. Brown is in London, and called on Mr. Chauntrell yesterday to ask that he might be examined as soon as possible as he wishes to return to Bombay by an early mail; but the Secretary informs me it is unlikely this request will be acceded to. As there are eminent lawyers engaged on both sides, the Attorney General for the Government and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, the enquiry is likely to be a protracted one.

By the Bombay papers of 3rd October, I see that the old controversy about the Town Duties has been revived. There could hardly be a better illustration of the feeling with which such duties are everywhere regarded by the mass of the population than is afforded by the conduct of the Revolutionary Government in Spain, whose first act was to abolish the hateful *octroi* that had been levied by the Bourbons in all the large towns. I am surprised to see the "Times of India" committing itself to the advocacy of such a mode of raising revenue; for it seems only the other day that the same paper, under the same direction it now enjoys, put forth a notable scheme for doing away with Customs' duties in Bombay altogether and making your city a free port.

The only political fact of importance this week is the publication of the new French map of Europe, prepared and edited by the Emperor Napoleon. The declared object of the Imperial editor is to reassure his subjects by showing them that the balance of power has not been disturbed to the detriment of France by the recent growth of Prussia; and he tries to effect this object by painting the Germany of the old Confederation all one colour as if it had been a homogeneous body for all military and political purposes, and the new Germany in two colours, one for the territories to the north and the other for those to the south of the Main—as if Prussia's treaties with the Southern States had no existence. One can only believe the Emperor has put forth this map in good faith, by supposing that he has already reached the period of second childhood; but the better interpretation of it seems to be that it is only meant as a fresh menace to Prussia to seek no annexations beyond the Main. If it be a menace, it will be hotly resented by the German people—already weary of French impertinences. J. M. M.

COL. WILLIS OF THE 38TH.

COLONEL WILLIS, of H. M.'s 38th Regiment, has requested the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to commence an action for libel against the "Indian Public Opinion," with reference to the articles lately published by that paper on the "Death March to Jhelum." The Commander-in-Chief replied that it was entirely a matter for Colonel Willis's private decision; that he had already assisted Colonel Willis to vindicate himself by enabling the correspondence to be published by the press; and that it was not in his province to give any further advice or assistance in the matter.—*Pioneer.*

LETTERS CONTAINING COINS OR CURRENCY NOTES.

THE Governor General in Council has declared that the registration of letters containing coin, or a currency note, or any portion thereof, shall be compulsory, and that a registration fee of 8 annas shall be levied on the delivery of any letter which may have been posted unregistered, but which ought, under this order, to have been registered. This order does not apply to letters posted in India for places abroad, or received in India from places abroad. This order will have effect from and after the 1st January 1869.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON OCTROI DUTIES.

THE "Gazette of India" of the 14th inst. publishes the following important resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (dated the 6th inst.):—

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council desires to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject of municipal taxation, and more especially to that portion of it which is levied under the name of octroi or town duties.

2. In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, published in the "Gazette of India" on the 14th September 1864, it was stated as follows:—

"Town duties are very effective for raising money. They existed under the native *regime*, under the name of *chowgee*, or Thufful, implying that everything that passed had to pay a small contribution, and in some parts of India they are more popular than direct taxes of any kind. If they could be confined to things consumed in the town without interfering with the transit trade, they would be only open to the objection that they fall in undue proportion upon the poor. Butafter a full trial of this tax in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, it was abolished in 1835 as being alike injurious to the general trade and to the towns immediately affected and as not being capable of effectual remedy by any contrivance of bonded warehouses or drawbacks. Town duties have been lately re-established as a municipal tax in many places in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and the old vice of interference with the general trade immediately re-appeared with the additional aggravation that this time the public at large were mulcted for the advantage of local interests. It was lately proposed to build a bridge over the Jumna at Agra at a cost of £30,000 out of municipal funds. The ample resources of the new municipality were explained by the Table of Duties. Among them was a duty upon all the cotton brought to Agra to be sent to Calcutta by rail or river. Soon after, the commanding officer at Cawnpore, as the head of the local Municipality, was reported to have ordered a similar duty to be levied. The unchecked multiplication of these local exactions would soon re-produce the worst evils of the old transit and town duties.

"The town duties which were abolished in 1835 were levied only upon eight articles of local consumption, but there appears to be no limit to the number of articles upon which they are exacted since they have been revived as a municipal tax. There are 197 articles, many of which branch out into numerous sub-divisions, upon which town duties are levied in Zillah Sectapore, in Oudh; and although they amount to 152 under the head of 'articles imported for consumption;' 5 under 'raw material imported to be manufactured,' and 31 under 'articles the produce or manufacture of the place) exported,' or 238 in all, without including subdivisions. This multiplication of petty exactions is open to great objection. The tax ought to be confined to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, firewood, fruits, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and animals for slaughter, which do not enter into the general trade of the country, and which, being recognizable at first sight, do not involve the stoppage and search of other commodities."

3. In the foregoing extract the proper principles on which octroi duties should be levied are clearly defined. Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade.

4. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of annually-increasing expenditure upon police, education, or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs duties in the interests of trade, if Municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits.

5. In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests.

6. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate here any of the standard arguments against transit duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy, and it will be more to the purpose to give a few out of the many instances that might be chosen to show how fundamentally these maxims have been violated, and how necessary the interference of the Supreme Government has become.

7. At Kurrachee, a large proportion of the municipal revenue has for some years been derived from duties, which are in fact transit duties on the trade passing through that town and port. Propositions have lately been made to authorize this system by fresh legislation, and to impose, for local purposes, taxes on metals, cotton, piece-goods, cloth, wool, grain, hides, indigo, timber, and many other commodities entering into the wholesale general trade of the country. There is reason to believe that much of the produce that is taxed is not even taken into the town, but is carried directly from the railway station to the ship by which it is exported.

8. At Bombay the municipality has lately proposed a scheme for levying transit duties in the most naked form on cotton, opium, and metals passing through the town.

9. At Madras, an Act has been passed containing a provision for enabling the municipality to levy a sea-toll, at the rate of four annas per ton, on every boat or raft carrying merchandize or baggage to or from the town. In giving his assent to this Act on the 5th September 1867 His Excellency the Governor General issued the following instructions:—"This toll appears to the Governor General to be a mere impost on trade for the purposes of the Municipality in return for no service whatever. It is, in fact, an almost undisguised transit duty, and under circumstances in which such an impost is least excusable. * * * Such a bills, moreover, generally contrary to public policy: it defeats the object which the Government of India has in view in the interest of trade, in reducing and abolishing customs duties, and, therefore, while the Governor General is unwilling to withhold his assent to the Act on account of the provisions in question, he thinks it right to desire that the power of levying sea-tolls conferred by them may not be exercised."

10. In the Central Provinces, town duties are collected in all the principal towns, and it has been found impossible to prevent them from occasionally degenerating into transit duties on some of the articles taxed.

11. The same is true in the North-Western Provinces. In Agra, one of the great *entrepots* of the trade between the British territories and Gwalior and Rajpootana, sugar is taxed by the Municipality, although not intended for consumption in the town, and although the day after its arrival it may change hands and be sent off to Rajpootana.

12. The principle on which these duties are levied in Oudh and the Punjab is the same. In Oudh, during the prevalence of the late famine in Behar, Tirhoot, and Bengal, when an immense exportation of grain was going on to supply the wants of the latter provinces, duties, which could not properly be called anything but transit duties, were systematically levied in several places on every cart-load and boat-load of grain that was exported. Similar transit duties were levied not long ago on timber brought from the Oudh forests for exportation to distant markets.

13. It is believed that Bengal is the only province in this Presidency to which similar remarks would not be more or less applicable.

14. That this system of taxation should in so short a time have acquired such widespread development is easily accounted for. No imposts are so generally popular among the more influential classes in towns. They yield large revenues, they provide the means for carrying out many local improvements, and in so far as they are really transit duties, they enable the townspeople to make others bear the burden of taxation which should properly fall upon themselves.

15. And it would seem that not only have some of the proper principles of municipal taxation been thus lost sight of, but in many parts of India a fundamental principle of taxation has also been disregarded. It has always been held as one of the criterions of a good tax that it should take as little as possible above what it brings into the Treasury; in other words, that the cost of collection should be reduced to a minimum. From a return recently received from the North-Western Provinces, it appears that in some instances the cost of collecting municipal duties has reached 33 per cent. of the receipts, and the average cost is nearly 20 per cent. This mainly arises from the fact that these duties are levied in many places where the population is small. It is clear that it is only in important towns, where the consumption of the people is large, that such a system of taxation can under any circumstances be appropriate or profitable.

16. For these reasons the Government of India desires to call the attention of all Local Governments and Administrations to the wide departure that has of late been allowed from the principles enunciated in 1864 and quoted at the beginning of this Resolution. Whereas it was intended that town duties should be strictly limited to articles actually consumed in towns, or put to a final use in them, and that all interference with trade should be scrupulously avoided, a system has grown up under which the burdens necessary to meet purely local wants have been in a great measure transferred by local authorities to other people.

17. The Resolution of 1864 specifically pointed out the articles to which municipal taxation should be confined, and what has been above stated shows the necessity of repeating those instructions.

18. It is essential that town duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation is imposed. Similar duties, as stated by Sir C. Trevelyan in his Financial Statement of April 1864, were abolished 30 years ago, because it was found that they interfered with the free course of the general trade through the principal marts. "The principle," he said, "that town duties are a tax on the consumption of the towns for whose benefit they are levied, and that they should on no account be extended to any article belonging to the transit or general trade, ought to be jealously guarded."

19. If these principles be strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts of India nothing objectionable in this system of taxation for local purposes.

20. In wealthy communities, like those of Europe, it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favour of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, be more economly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation; for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail transactions with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation, is a strong argument in their favour, and the prejudice against them founded on the common practice of England should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations, where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation.

21. The Government of India also desires to point out that a municipal body can have no claim to take tolls on traffic entering its boundaries by roads or canals. Such imposts are merely a means of raising money from the commerce of the country for the benefit of the town in which they are levied. It may be quite legitimate for a municipality to levy a toll on a road or bridge constructed within its own limits and for the convenience of the town; but when the cost of the work has been recovered, the road or bridge should be thrown open to the public, or the toll reduced to the minimum necessary to keep the work in proper repair.

22. The Government of India does not forget that if municipal taxation be thus regulated, there may be in some places a considerable decrease of municipal revenues.

23. There may be consequent difficulty in meeting the necessary charges on account of police establishments which are now paid from municipal funds.

24. It will be for Local Governments and Administrations to review the whole question of municipal taxation and expenditure, and the Government of India will be prepared to consider any well-founded claims for assistance from the imperial revenues in bearing the charges for town police, when it can be shown that the observance of the principles laid down in this Resolution renders it proper to revise the existing adjustment of the shares of those charges between the Government and the Municipality.

25. The Governor General in Council therefore prescribes for general adoption the following rules. He requests that the existing practice may be brought into conformity with them, and that they may not be deviated from, without the previous sanction of the Government of India:—

I.—Subject to the limitations contained in Rule II., no town duty or cess under any name shall be levied by any municipal body on any commodity not included in the following list, viz.:—
(1).—Articles of food or drink for men or animals.
(2).—Animals for slaughter.
(3).—Articles used for fuel, for lighting, or for washing.
(4).—Articles used in the construction of buildings.
(5).—Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes.
(6)—Tobacco.

II.—No such duty shall be levied on any of the following articles, viz.:—
(1).—Articles liable to customs duty, and imported into India by sea.
(2).—Salt.
(3).—Opium.
(4.)—Fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India, and drugs liable to excise or abkaree duty.

III.—No such duty shall be levied, excepting on things brought into a town for actual use or consumption therein. No such duty shall be levied on goods which, being brought into a town, shall be again exported, even though such goods shall have changed owners in the town. On the exportation of dutiable goods, the exporter shall be entitled to a refund of the amount of duty proved to have been paid on the import of those goods; a minimum sum, below which no refund shall be so claimable, being fixed with the approval of the Local Government.

IV.—Every municipality by which such duties are levied will provide, in such a manner as the Local Government may think fit proper accommodation for the storing in warehouses or otherwise of articles in transit, liable to duty, but not intended for use or consumption within the limits of the municipality. Reasonable fees may be charged on articles stored in places provided under this rule for the accommodation of traders.

V.—No duties shall be levied on sales, or other trade transactions of the kind known under the name of *choongee*, &c., nor any imposts on trade other than duties authorized under these rules.

VI.—No toll shall be levied by any municipality on any person, animal, or thing on entering the municipal limits or passing along any road, canal or river within those limits provided that this rule shall not prevent the levy of special payments, under lawful authority, for the use of any bridge, quay, wharf, lock or other work constructed or maintained at the cost of the municipality.

VII.—No town duty or toll shall be levied on goods, vehicles, &c., *bona fide* the property of the Government, brought within the municipal limits for the exclusive and direct use of Government. When the Government takes delivery of goods from a dealer or contractor within municipal limits, the above exemption shall not apply.——

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to the Governments and Administrations noted in the margin* for information and guidance.

* Government of Bengal.
" of North-Western Provinces.
" of Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
" " of Oudh.
" " of British Burmah.
Commissioner of Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

OPENING OF THE UMBALLA SECTION OF THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.

THE formal opening of the Umballa section of the Punjab Railway took place on Saturday, the 14th inst. The Viceroy arrived at Umballa shortly after 7 A.M., and a special train carrying His Excellency and a numerous and distinguished company left for Saharunpore soon afterwards. A number of native chiefs were amongst the passengers. The train returned about half past twelve, bringing with it, as an addition to the company, a large party from Meerut. A choice repast was served afterwards, for between three and four hundred guests, in a large tent outside the station, and here a few toasts were proposed and a few speeches delivered.

General Saunders Abbott, the Agent of the Railway Company, proposed the health of the Viceroy, and in doing so referred at some length to the proposed frontier lines of railway.

Your Excellency (he said) has done much for the extension of railroads in India, from the date of your turning the first clod of the Lahore and Umritsur line in February 1859. And your crowning work, now commencing from Lahore to Peshawur, will alone be a worthy and lasting monument of your Excellency's name, which can never be separated from the Punjab, or indeed from India.

Of the importance of the line your Excellency has just opened, those only (yourself amongst the number) can form any estimate who can remember the time when, twenty-three years ago, that noble and illustrious statesman and soldier, Lord Hardinge, had to organize the repulse of the Seikh invasion from this very spot. What would he not have given for this line of railroad by which to have brought the Meerut reserves to the front? Your Excellency knows full well as I had opportunities of knowing, on what a slender thread, from want of such resources, hung our Indian Empire at the memorable battle of Ferozeshah which immediately followed. But, to bring our dates more within the memory of our present company, what would not your Excellency have given for this railway in 1857, by which to have hurled a body of these noble Seikhs, now our friends, at the Meerut mutineers ere they could have established themselves at Delhi? Where then would have been the great Indian Revolt which shook the Empire to its foundations? From the want felt of railway communication, at these two most perilous periods of our Indian history, may we not form some estimate of the value attaching to the connection of the Peshawur line with the nearest seaport and most direct communication with England?

Sir, to complete the great monument you are erecting, the "missing link" is wanting to connect it with its foundations; and I have that confidence in your Excellency's wisdom to believe that it will be sanctioned ere you leave this country. There will then only remain for the Government to carry out the plan for improving the Kurrachee harbour (which, it is understood, has been favourably reported upon) and the construction of a branch line of rail from Sukkur to the mouth of the Bolan Pass, when this is effected—and no obstacle stands in the way, (money is cheap, peace happily prevails, this Company is ready to carry out the "missing link")—then your frontier will be secure against external invasion, your country against revolt, and this Company will have one continuous system by which to exchange the merchandize of northern India, Afghanistan and Thibet, by the port of Kurrachee, with the whole world. If your Excellency is not able to work out this India's necessity, ere you leave our shores, I feel certain of your valuable advocacy of what appears to me India's security.

Your Excellency, I will not push the question of railways further than to remind you of a shorter route to India, as proposed by the indefatigable Chairman of our Board, Mr. Andrew,—viz., that by the Euphrates Valley. It is one which *must* eventually be; and your Excellency may add lustre to your name by hastening its construction.

Mr. Seton-Karr afterwards proposed the health of Sir Donald McLeod and other members of the Punjab Government.

Sir John Lawrence himself responded to this toast. He said—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have asked as a personal favor that I may be permitted to reply to the toast which has just been proposed. If there is a man alive who may claim to speak on behalf of the Punjab and Punjab officers, it is myself. I am not about to refer to my own services in that Province. Of those I shall leave others in time to come to judge, and to say whether or not I did what was right in my efforts to perform my duty there. But to speak of my friends in the Punjab and of their merits that is to me a very congenial task.

I recall the times when that fine soldier Sir D. Ouchterlony conquered the Goorkhas and pacified the Native States in the adjacent hills; when Major Murray was the able Political Agent of Umballa; the days when Sir G. Clerk distinguished himself here, more especially in the crisis of the war in Afghanistan; and to come to later days, my thoughts naturally turn to such Punjab officials as my respected brother the late Sir Henry Lawrence, the gallant Brigadier-General John Nicholson, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Sir Robert Montgomery and last, though certainly not least, Sir Donald McLeod.

I have mentioned the names of men of whom it may justly be said that there were great in war and great in peace—I speak of men some of whom cheerfully laid down their lives in the great struggle of 1857, and all of whom spared neither health nor strength to serve their country under all difficulties and circumstances. There are many others I could name in all grades of that fine service.

Referring now specially to the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, I must say there is no man in India who more deservedly commands the cordial good-will, the affectionate respect of all classes of his fellow-countrymen, and at the same time is more respected and beloved by the natives of all ranks and grades, than Sir Donald McLeod. I have a right to speak with authority of his worth; for looking back to the time when we were at college together, I have known him now for more than forty years, and during the whole of that period we have been on the closest terms of intimacy and friendship.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will only add my thanks to you for your hearty reception of the toast which was proposed to you.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER.

The writs for the elections are returnable on the 10th December next.

Sir Roundell Palmer has retired from the contest at Oxford.

The "Moniteur" of to-day publishes an article in which it eulogizes the King of Prussia's speech at the opening of the Chambers, and comments favourably upon Mr. Disraeli's speech at the Guildhall. It also approves the idea of mediation as proposed by Lord Stanley, and is favourable to a Convention in England.

The arrangement entered into for the settlement of the claims made by the United States on England has been signed. It provides for the appointment of a mixed Commission, with a friendly Sovereign as Arbitrator.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

LONDON, 14TH NOVEMBER.

Sir John Young, the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, has been gazetted a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The sittings of the Bank of Bombay Commission were resumed yesterday when the Government Directors were examined. They all said they had been unaware that the Secretary of the Bank was granting loans on personal security, and declared that, in so doing, he was acting without their authority.

A circular has been issued by General Prim in which he refuses to comply with the demand of the Captains General to strengthen the marisah (? militia) in the provinces.

The Democratic Progressista and Unionist parties have united and issued an electoral manifesto declaring the maintenance of a monarchy to be indispensable.

Rossini is dead.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

LONDON, 14TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The King of Prussia has been appointed Arbitrator for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and the President of the Swiss Confederation, Arbitrator in the San Juan disputes.

The recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by the British Government remains untouched, and the question of naturalization is to be settled by legislation.

It is rumoured that Sir William Mansfield will succeed Lord Strathnairn (Sir Hugh Rose) in Ireland.

* Bishop Tait will probably succeed the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Napier of Magdala is visiting Florence *en route* to India.

General William Raikes Faber is dead.

* The appointment of DR. Tait has been announced in a later telegram.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, 17TH NOVEMBER, NOON.

The nomination of candidates took place yesterday when 61 members were returned unopposed, 39 of whom are Liberals and 22 Conservatives.

A great erruption of Vesuvius has again taken place.

The Paris "Temps" has been seized by Government for fomenting political agitation.

LONDON, 10TH NOVEMBER.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8¾d.

The Manchester Market continues dull, prices remain without alteration.

The ship "Sparkenhoe" has arrived from Bombay.

The "Bangalore," from Marseilles, takes out £70,000 in specie for Bombay.

LONDON, 11TH NOV., AFTERNOON.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool to-day were declining.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The sum of £60,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

Arrivals from Bombay "Delhi," and at Havre "Hope."

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool continue to decline.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 12th November show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.	£ 9,250,000 incr.	£ 250,000
Bills discounted	£16,375,000 decr.	£1,750,000
Cash	£19,375,000 decr.	£ 125,000

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 20TH NOV., 4-21 A.M.

Govt. Paper, { Fours Rs. 51. Fives Rs. 9. Five and a half, Rs. 134.
Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11 11/16d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, £1 10s.
Jute and Linseed, £1 6s. 3d.
Shirtings Rs. 4-15.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-6 to 2-7.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 6 pies.
Market for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, very quiet.

THE CROPS IN THE PUNJAUB.

WE *Pioneer* regret to say that the latest accounts of the crops from the Punjaub are no better than heretofore. The official reports are brought down to the 1st November, but they tell the same gloomy tale as before. Emigration from the Rajpootana States into the Delhi, Goorgaon, Rohtuk, and Sirsa districts seems steadily on the increase.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

RUMOURS have reached us (says the *Delhi Gazette*) lately of a very singular and, in one sense, instructive event of recent occurrence at Nagpore. A court of enquiry has sat, is sitting, or will soon sit, to investigate certain charges of gross dereliction of duty on the part of an official holding a high position of trust and responsibility in a branch of the revenue department. These charges have been preferred by some native hitherto in high favour with the authorities of the locality, and holding a title of distinction and honorary rank conferred by the British Government. The charges as we are advised arose in this manner. The official was surprised one fine morning by the receipt of a letter from his accuser blandly soliciting the favour from him of the payment of certain monies due in a partnership having for its object the defrauding of Government. To read was to see through the flimsy plot, and to see through the plot was, with the official whose honor and position were assailed, to fly to the Chief Commissioner and his immediate official superiors for protection. The result has been the court of enquiry to which we have alluded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DERIVATION OF THE TERM "OCTROI."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Saturday's "Times of India" I notice a paragraph in which the writer acknowledges his being indebted to the "Athenæum" for the right origin of the French word *Octroi*. According to that authority the word has come from the Latin *Auctoramentum*, "which," it is explained, "was originally an increase of pay for the performance of some special service."

The "Athenæum" is wrong. The word *Octroi* comes from the low Latin *Auctorium*, a corruption of *Auctoritas* (authorization, concession), as may be seen from the following explanation.

Before the Revolution, when a city was unable to meet its expenses by means of its own usual revenue, the Municipality solicited from Government an authorization (Auctorium) to levy special taxes on the articles used for local consumption. Those taxes received the appellation of Octrois, because they could not be levied unless specially authorized (octroyed I should say) by a royal decree.—Yours, &c.,

FRENCHMAN.

TANK WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I live near the Gowalla Tank on the road to Breach Candy. In former years, before the introduction of Vehar water, I believe some care used to be taken to keep the water of the tank clean, but now the natives seem to be allowed to make it as dirty as they please, and people are almost constantly washing their clothes in it from early dawn till towards sunset. I wrote to the Commissioner of Police some days ago but have received no reply, and it would seem that no notice was taken of my letter, for the washing goes on as usual. The tank is a rather large washing-tub, but the water is never changed (except in the monsoon, by overflowing), and it is easy to conceive how foul it must become after a few months of daily washing of clothes belonging to the lower classes in a tropical climate.

Is it nobody's duty to see that these tanks are not made centres of disease?—Yours, &c., X.

BOMBAY.

THE Rev. Charles Kirk, M. A., has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

THE business at the Criminal Sessions on Saturday was unimportant. We hold over the report for want of space.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office Bombay, for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer "Viscount Canning," on the 23rd inst. (to-day) at 4 P.M.

MISS CARPENTER addressed a well attended meeting in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute on Saturday evening. A report of her address will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE "Jami-Jamshed" states that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp is to be appointed a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, and that on the expiration of the leave granted to him he will not return to Bombay.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday per P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Golconda," Captain Blake, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mr. Couldon.

For Marseilles—Captain Flood and Major Mocatta.

THE s. s. "Penang," Captain Saunders, which arrived from the Persian Gulf on Friday evening, brings no news of importance from Muscat. We are informed, however, that the feeling in favour of Azan bin Ghes is daily increasing, his moderation gaining him many fresh supporters.

THE first candidate for advocateship on this side of India is Mr. Balla Mungesh. His examination, we are told, shall commence on the first week in December. The following gentlemen are appointed to conduct the examination:—Sir Charles Sargent, the Advocate General, and Mr. O'Leary, the First Judge of the Small Cause Court.—*Mitradaya.*

IN the High Court on Saturday before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent a summary suit was brought at the instance of Thomas Dias against Joseph Lowe, to recover Rs. 4,000, the amount of a promissory note granted for six months. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. H. Gabler proved that he had demanded payment of the bill, but stated that the defendant said on one occasion that it would be extremely difficult to recover on the note as it was not properly stamped, and on another occasion that if the plaintiff pressed him for payment he would give his solemn oath that he would not pay it. Decree was given for the amount with interest at 8 per cent. from 4th instant till judgment, with Rs. 270 of costs.

DR. A. G. FRASER, the Magistrate of the Havalee, at Poona, was engaged on Wednesday and Thursday last in the hearing of an application made by Mr. Fell, auctioneer, Poona, under section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against Dustoor Hosungjee Jamasjee and Rustomjee Dadabhoy, for the purpose of ascertaining which of the parties was in possession of the "Heerabagh" property, and of preventing all disturbances of the peace. Mr. Rimington, solicitor, appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw' solicitor, for Dustoor Hosungjee Jamasjee and Rustomjee Dadabhoy. The Magistrate said he could only look to the fact of actual possession at the time the complaint was made before him, independently of how that possession was obtained; that he found Mr. Fell to have been in possession then; and that therefore he must forbid all disturbances, without deciding the merits of the case, referring parties claiming the possession to the Civil Court.

MEMORIAL FROM BOMBAY CIVIL SERVANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WE received a copy of the following Memorial on Saturday:—

To the Right Honourable SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, Bart., C.B., M.P., Secretary of State for India in Council.

The memorial of the undersigned members of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That your memorialists are members of the Bombay Covenanted Civil Service, and are entitled, after 25 years' service, including 21 years' residence in India, to a retiring allowance not exceeding £1,000 per annum.

That this allowance consists of a pension of £600 per annum, professedly granted by the State, and of an annuity not exceeding £400 derived from the accumulated contributions at 4 per cent. on his salary during service of each member of the Bombay Civil Service with interest granted by the State on such contributions at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

That the annuity so derived is calculated according to a table of valuations prescribed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, in his despatch to the Government of India No. 193, dated the 25th November 1862.

That the whole of the pension of £600 is not really paid by the State, a portion of it being paid from the lapsed contributions of deceased members which the State, as proprietor of the Annuity Fund, appropriates for this purpose. The State, while professing to give a pension of £600, pays about £420 only, the service as a body having since the institution of the fund supplied about £180 per annum to each retiring member. All members of the service do not actually pay towards these sums, but as a service they pay the whole, some members more, some less, the only members who do not contribute to them being those who survive their retirement a certain number of years.

That during the last 10 years the contributions of deceased members which have lapsed to the State have amounted to Rs. 3,07,887, and that during the same period the contributions of members in excess of the full value of their annuities have amounted to Rs. 2,43,958. That under the present rules such excess subscriptions are also appropriated by the State.

That a most serious element in the relation of each member to the Annuity Fund is the risk encountered. The Annuity Fund, while ensuring to survivors a certain provision for life, ensures with the same certainty an actual loss varying in amount and sometimes reaching the equivalent of an annuity of £300 or £400 to each member who may die before retirement or shortly afterwards. From the time that a member enters the service, he commences to make contribution which, by the rules of the fund, he is to forfeit in case of his decease. At a certain period of his service he will have subscribed, say, Rs. 10,000. His position then is this: if he lives a certain number of years, he will be entitled to a certain annuity; should he die, the Rs. 10,000 are lost. Should he survive, the Rs. 10,000 become Rs. 20,000, 30,000, or 40,000, in some cases. And this sum, whatever it may be, instead of accumulating as a provision to be disposed of according to his discretion, is every day risked on the contingency of the member's life, the alternative being total loss if he dies in the service, and a loss decreasing gradually from a total one for some years after his retirement, as the value of the total amount subscribed by him is each year reduced by the receipt of the equivalent annuity. But the money value of all this risk is made no account of by the fund, except as regards the interest claimable on it. A rupee paid at the commencement of service, when it is probable that the member may not survive for 25 years to claim a pension, and that the payment may consequently lapse to Government, is not in any way more highly valued than a rupee paid at the date of retirement. Your memorialists need not ask whether any other Assurance Fund would guarantee them no more (interest excepted) (for payments commenced at the age of 20 or 21 and to lapse in case of death, than for the same sum paid down at the date at which the annuity is to commence, in other words, whether the risk of death in India between 20 and 45 is nothing, and a title to all subscriptions in case of death between those ages of no value. The compact is in this respect at the time of entering the service a most unequal one, and the hazard weighs heavily against the subscriber for many years. If he survives for twenty-five years he receives six per cent. interest on his contributions; if he dies, a valuable property—some twenty or thirty thousand rupees it may be—is irrecoverably lost.

That your memorialists have not overstated the severity with which the Annuity Fund bears on a subscriber during a great part of his service, and if it were a question whether such a fund should now be set on foot your memorialists would be strongly opposed to it. Subscription, however, to the Annuity Fund has been compulsory, and a large body of subscribers have already passed through the greater part of the ris

centres of industry like this. (Cheers.) With respect to the growing of cotton, there are several difficulties in the way which have been indicated, but I believe I am right in saying—though I am speaking in the presence of those much better able to say than myself—that it is much more a question of quality than a question of quantity which at present obstructs the path of India to the markets of this country in respect of cotton (hear); and that if you could bring up the quality of Indian cotton—if you could induce the growers to exercise that care which is exercised by other growers in various parts of the world, the prospects of a better supply from that country would be enormously improved. There is one matter that deserves passing notice in dealing with that subject. Efforts have been made by Government inspection to encourage the production of a better and more cleanly cotton. Those efforts have been resisted I think in some cases by persons who appeared to imagine that any interference of Government for the encouragement of the interests of trade was, in some mysterious way or other, a breach of the principles of free trade. Now this is a matter in which I think Manchester may very much help herself. She is justly jealous of her renown in carrying the principle of free trade. It was a matter that was much contested in times which are anterior to my own political existence; but now the acceptance of it is universal, and we appear to have got to that stage which occurs in the history of every creed when the faith that has been conquered tends rather to pass into superstition; and you will hear doctrines fathered upon the principles of free trade which the original professors of free trade would never have dreamed of, and which really do more to impede free trade than to encourage it. (Hear.) I think there is no place from which an authoritative voice on such a question can come so well as from Manchester; and that a well-devised scheme of inspection, improved in its details by the help of such authorities as I see around me, would go very far to encourage the ryot to so improve his commodity that it might meet with better acceptance in your markets than it does at present. In the main, gentlemen, the question of cotton and the question of commerce in general in India is a question of conveyance. (Hear.) It is the opening of navigable rivers and the opening of railways to which you must look. The Indian Government has made great progress in that respect. I think that there is very great desire, both on the part of the present Viceroy and on the part of the authorities in London, to press forward the construction of railways in India to the largest possible extent. But it would be a great fallacy if they were to limit themselves to those railways which, in our phrase, are likely to "pay." We know by very sad experience in England, many of us, how soon you get to the limit of a railway that will pay. The main trunk lines pay, and branches do not pay; this is a maxim very well known to all who have had to do with railways in England, and it is equally true in India as in England, and probably a great deal more so. But it by no means follows that railways ought not to be constructed by a Government, though the railway will not be able to pay the guarantee which the Government gives upon the capital advanced for its construction; yet by scattering wealth all along its path, by stimulating commerce, by opening out the resources of the country, by bringing new ideas to increase the diligence and thrift of the natives of the country, it opens out to the Government new sources of revenue, it makes the people a more tax-paying people than they were before; and so, through the hands of the tax-gatherer, if not on the surface of the railway account, the Government will be reimbursed for the advances it has made. (Cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, do not be satisfied with the answer that a railway won't pay. Unless you hear also that the railway won't produce wealth enough, and thereby taxes enough to reimburse the Government, the Government is not discharged of its duty of carrying on the railway system still further in India. Depend upon it is in the carrying on of the railway system in India, and, perhaps, if may be allowed to add in countries adjoining to India that the main hope of increasing both the cultivation of cotton and the extent of the opening to the industrial products of this county are chiefly to be looked for. (Hear.) Well, gentlemen, I feel that I am in the absurd position of telling you things that you know a great deal better than I do, and that you have much more power of carrying out than I have. I have said that this is the only constituency in the country, or almost the only one, which appears to recognize its duties towards those vast populatians. I would entreat you not to relax your earnestness or your vigilance in that respect, for I take it that, in reference to many of the most important interests of India, Manchester must be looked upon as India's representative in the English Parliament (hear), and that in a way which futtaers the interests of both. (Cheers.) The old days when we thought that India was a mere field on which we might gather booty for the benefit of England are passed by, and now the only rivalry among us is as to the best mode in which the welfare of the natives of India, in trust for whom we hold the government of India, shall be promoted, and how the ideas that we entertain, the conquest which our intellects have made, shall be communicated to them. (Cheers.) Now, there is no doubt that that is better done by opening the channels of trade than in any other way. (Hear.) The triumphs which you win by carrying trade further into the interior of India are triumphs which you may look back upon without finding them tempered by any of those reflections which attend our triumphs of another kind. We have used the power of England to spread the trade of England in other countries, but it has been by forcing that trade upon the people by the action of our armed force. We may have been benefactors there in introducing commerce and European ideas, but here, at least, your victory in without alloy, because wherever European goods penetrate, wherever the native learns new wants from the opportunities that European industry presents to him, you may be certain that European ideas will follow, and that your civilization will be propagated in the most peaceful and the most harmless way. (Cheers.) Well, now, gentlemen, there is only one point to which I wish to refer because it is a matter in which your own action is deeply concerned. To fulfil the part which devolves on you to protect the interests of India, it seems to me that you ought to have something more than merely a representation in the House of Commons. I do not know whether the actual working of the India Office is as familiar to you as it naturally is to me. I think the impression generally prevails that the Secretary of State can do whatever he likes, and that he can, of course, be operated upon in the usual manner by representatives in the House of Commons. I do not know whether it is sufficiently carried home to your minds that in reference to every question in which expenditure is involved—that is to say, as you well know, in reference to every question of every kind, because I believe there is hardly any question in which expenditure is not involved—the Indian Council have the power of absolute and conclusive veto by a bare majority over the decision of the Secretary of State. And upon the Indian Council, as you well know, the House of Commons has no direct power. Now, I am not questioning—for the present at least—the wisdom of that arrangement, which was deliberately adopted some ten years ago; still less am I venturing to throw the slightest doubt upon the earnestness and deligence and patriotism of the gentlemen who constitute the Indian Council. There are very eminent, they are very able, they are very hardworking men, and I am sure they do their duty as earnestly as any servants of Her Majesty; but I think that, considering the enormous powers that Council possesses, it is a pity that its constitution is not more largely tinged with the mercantile element than it is. (Hear.) Do not understand me to say that the Council, as at present constituted, wilfully or consciously neglects the interests of merchants, but you know perfectly well that nobody can look after interests of which he, by his own training, knows nothing. (Hear.) The eminent lawyer, the eminent engineer, the brave general, the distinguished statesmen who constitute that Council—for all those characters are fully represented—they have not that minute and detailed knowledge of the wants of the mercantile community, which nothing but a mercantile training can afford. (Cheers.) Some ten years ago the proposition was made for including certain representatives of the commercial towns in the Council. The details of that proposition were objectionable, and it was rejected at the time; but I think that the principle on which it rests is one which in itself is sound, and which you ought to take to heart and do your best to enforce. (Hear.) Mr. Cheetham spoke of official difficulties and delays, and that ours was the only Government which had not met his efforts in a responsive spirit. I know nothing of the history of that time in the India Office, but from what I know of those who constitute the Council I feel sure there was no intention of hindering the efforts he was making for the good of the mercantile community. But it only impresses me more strongly with the belief that complaints of that kind will always continue to exist until there is a very considerable mercantile element in the Indian Council. (Cheers.) Well, now, gentlemen, I have to thank you for having heard me so kindly, and to thank you for the expressions you have so kindly used. I can only express my deep feeling of the responsibility which we all in common share towards this strange people, which a most remarkable series of events have placed within our power. It is a responsibility which none of us can lightly cast off, least of all those who profit by the commerce and the industry of those peoples; and I earnestly hope that the kindness you have shown to me to-day may be taken in India as an earnest of the vigilance with which you watch over the interests of India, and the unflagging zeal which you purpose to devote to the advancement, not less of the interests of the people of India themselves than of the great and growing commerce of England. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of Salisbury was afterwards entertained at dinner at the Queen's Hotel by the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Supply Association. Mr. Alderman Bennett presided. Among the speakers were Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Paterson, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Salisbury made a brief reply to the toast of his health, proposed by the Chairman. He ascribed the hospitality extended to him to the interest which this commercial community had in the welfare of India. He felt that he owed it to the circumstance of his having been charged with the affairs of that country. On this topic he would only add that the two rules that should always govern our relations with India were—first, that we should act for the benefit of its inhabitants; and, second, that we recognized that the great means of uniting England and India was to extend to the utmost their commercial intercourse. (Cheers.) He indulged in no such illusion as that India could be prepared for self-government and independence of England. We must not attempt to import into India an exotic plant that could only wither and fade.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 ,,
2	do.	1/11 3/16 ,,
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—	do.	1/11 1/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

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On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
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The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

STILL HOCK.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Nessmely No. 1, a very delicate and agreeable Wine.....	22 0	25 0

A fresh consignment on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Edulje Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

JAMAICA RUM,

Just landed a Consignment of
WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,
in Cases of 1 dozen each.
Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22/8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The no plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
SOLE AGENTS,

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Residency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4.—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1860.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
are

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

who, by a special arrangement, are enabled to offer—to *dealers* the advantage of liberal quotations, to the *retail consumer*, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy, at reduced rates.

FOR SALE, a splendid showy dark bay Gulf Arab riding Horse. To be sold because the owner has no use for him, 14½ hands high, age 5 years, believed to be quite sound. Can be seen by giving a day's previous notice.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Iron Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly innoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to
NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street. Bombay.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October.....	Rs.	3 4
Madras Army List,	ditto.	5 0
Bengal Army List,	ditto.	6 0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½, and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered...	Rs.	1 8
October Hart's Quarterly	Ditto. ditto.	8 0
October Quarterly Navy List.	Ditto. ditto.	2 4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.

In Bombay, Rs 1½, 7½, and 2, respectively.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th October 1868.

TANKARDS AND BEER MUGS,
Open or covered, with glass or solid Bottoms.

IN BEST WHITE METAL;
from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6.

SILVER PLATED
by the
MAGNETO ELECTRIC PROCESS,
With a strong coating of silver upon nickel;
Plain richly Chased, or Engraved;
from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 33.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Keaterton.

Also, a Property of another Gentleman.

A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling-self-driving Park Phaeton, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate Breach-loading Double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Mantou & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses, Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th November 1868.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

MRS. HUNT,
MILLINER,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
and
EAST STREET, POONA,

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and at Outstations that she has opened an Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of New and Fashionable Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Materials always on hand, and made up on the shortest notice.

A large and varied consignment of the newest style expected very shortly.

Out-station Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be carefully and quickly attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

9th November 1868.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish ,,	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco	Oronoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Sto-ekeepers and Dealers throughout the world
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to F. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris,—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimaulx and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

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THE PHARMACOPŒIA,
The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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